Scarlet Letter

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CAPT. DREYFUS CONVICTED.

Tragic Ending of a Stupendous Farce.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE OUTRAGED

By a Miserable Travesty on Justice—The Whole Civilized World Condemns the Verdict—May be Released Soon.

The long trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the much persecuted Jew, on the charge of treason, ended at Rennes, France, on Saturday in a way that was not at all unexpected. The military tribunal at whose bar he stood accused, has from the first been deeply prejudiced against him, and has not lost an opportunity to display that bitter prejudice, arrogantly flounting it in the face of an outraged public at all times.

The trial has been a farce from the beginning. Dreyfus has shown the bearing of a man and a soldier throughout the terrible ordeal, and today stands immeasurably above the pigmies who accuse him and the perjured judges who condemned him without a scintilla of evidence on which to

CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

base a conviction. The first act in the great drama that may disintegrate and destroy the republic has been played. The consequences will be revealed fully in France's future.

The following is an account in detail of the conviction:

Rennes, France, By Cable.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned but though a majority of those in the court room fully expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given, and the silence which prevailed in the room and the way men turned pale and caught their breaths was more impressive than any other manifestation could have been.

As the audience left the court room fully 10 or 15 men were crying openly, and the majority of those present walked quietly down the stret for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted in the little room off the court room, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court martial, he listened impassively to the sentence.

His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely, and when visiting her husband in the evening, showed the onlookers who were in the streets no sign of her sufferings as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in court, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court.

The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "bah!" adding as he embraced his brother as the latter was preparing to leave, "console my wife."

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned; but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will continue the battle until the judgment is reversed. The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus, and if allowed to stand will make their existence in France impossible. Maitre Labori and Maitre Demange took the midnight train for Paris. They drove to the station in a closed carriage, escorted by four mounted gendarmes.

The road was practically deserted and no demonstration occurred. Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori will sign an application for a revision of the case, although there is no hope that the verdict will be revised. Both are much upset, though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

The appearance on the streets when Rennes awoke Saturday morning left no doubts in the minds of any one that the final crisis of the great trial had been reached. Instead of scattered gendarmes guarding the vicinity of the prison and the Lycee, the whole town bristled with soldiers, all the streets near the court were guarded at intervals by double lines of infantry, two companies of infantry sat on the church steps adjoining the Lycee, with their arms stacked in front of them, while in the court yard of the prison and at various other points, cavalry could be seen in readiness.

It is reported here that as Dreyfus has been condemned to ten years detention, and as he has already suffered five years solitary imprisonment, which counts as double the ordinary detention, he will be released at the end of a fortnight.

Meanwhile, unless the president of the republic pardons him, which many think certain as being the only solution of the present situation, Dreyfus will have to be degraded here again within eight days.

SUFFERING OF INSANE.

Board of Charities to Devise Means of Relief.

It is learned that the jails in the western part of the State hold many insane people who are not able to gain admittance to the Western Hospital for the Insane, at Morganton, because that institution is already crowded to a dangerous extent. Dr. Murphy, the superintendent, in a letter to the members of the Board of Charities, says that so many patients are already being cared for that the danger of accident or of tuberculous infection, a constant menace in such places, is very great.

In order to devise means for meeting the situation and to provide if possible for this class of our unfortunate Dr. Charles Duffy, of Newbern, chairman, has called the Board of Charities to meet at Morganton on the 19th of this month.

It is the purpose of the board to make a full investigation of the facts, and to lay the results of the investigation before the public as it finds them. It is hoped by Dr. Murphy that the board will find a way to give the care to the insane that is needed.

Meet on 18th.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the State Prison will meet in Raleigh on the 18th instant, when certain matters of importance are to be considered. Mr. W. C. Newland, a member of the committee, could not be present at this meeting and so nothing of importance was done. Among the things that the committee took up early in the spring, just after the General Assembly adjourned, was an examination of the accounts of the State prison for the time that it was under Fusion control, and also an investigation of the freezing of convicts on the farm under Summerell's control. Both of these matters were looked into by the committee, but their finding in neither case has been made public, except in a general way.

Big Suit to Be Heard.

By far the greatest suit in which the State of North Carolina has ever figured will certainly be heard before Judge Simonton, of the United States Court, Asheville, next week. It involves $10,000,000, being the additional assessment of the Southern, Seaboard and Coast Line railway systems which the Corporation Commission fixed, and which the railroads are fighting. It was reported that there would be a postponement. It is positively announced there will be none. It is learned there are nearly 5,000 affidavits in the case. The railways have taken them to prove that other property is not taxed over 60 per cent. of its true value, while the State's affidavits are to show that other property is taxed as fully as railways.

Suit Against Bernard.

Suit has been brought by S. B. Sheppard, of Greenville, against C. M. Bernard, district attorney. The summons was served on Bernard last Friday, citing him to appear at Pitt Superior Court on September 18th. Mr. Sheppard, it will be remembered, is the man who shot at Bernard Saturday night, September 2nd, charging him with having ruined his (Sheppard's) home. The exact nature of the suit brought by him is not known here, the complaint not yet having been filed, but it is supposed it grows out of the facts leading up to their recent trouble.

Truckers to Organize.

Mr. J. Bryan Grimes, member of the State Board of Agriculture and President of the Washington Farmers' and Truckers' Association, writes to Commissioner Patterson to suggest that a general meeting of the fruit and truck growers of the State be held in Raleigh during fair week to organize a permanent association. He has information, he says, that the largest association of such interests, the Eastern Carolina Fruit Growers' Association, shows signs of disintegration and is of the opinion that a larger organization and more cordial co-operation is necessary.

North Carolina Notes.

News was received at Raleigh from Chapel Hill that Miss Davidson, who live in or near Chapel Hill, had committed suicide. She is a young woman who had been working at Durham and had recently returned home. During the absence of her mother she took four ounces of laudanum, from the effect of which she died. It is said that disappointment in love was the cause of the taking of her young life.

The Weekly tells of a new swindle a store there was counting his cash a store there was counting hisc ash when he found two raised bills. A ten-dollar bill and a one-dollar bill had been cut in two and two ten-dollar bills made of them by pasting one end of the dollar bill onto the end of the ten-dollar bill.

Samuel Cook secretary and treasurer of the new cotton mill now being built at Avalon, Rockingham county, was killed last week by jumping from a passenger train near Avalon. The train was moving faster than he supposed and he fell, striking his head against a wheel.

Senator Pritchard is going to Ohio to take part in the campaign.

Big Fire at Hot Springs.

Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock the boiler room of the Hot Springs Bartyes Company's works was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the entire plant was in a sheet of flames. Within three hours the works were a mass of ruins. The loss as far as can be ascertained is about sixty-two thousand dollars, with only nominal insurance. Robert Woody, chief engineer, and Superintendent W. P. Perry came near losing their lives in an effort to keep the boilers from exploding.

Volunteers Landed.

San Francisco, Cal., Special.—The United States transport Sheridan was docked Sunday, and the Thirteenth Minnesota and the South Dakota volunteers were landed. The soldiers were given a fine reception. The streets along the march to the Presidio were thronged with people who decked the soldiers with flowers. The men will go into camp at the Presido, and will be mustered out in a few weeks. The general health of the troops is good.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S TROPHY.

Sword Voted by Congress to Be Presented.

A GRAND GALA OCCASION.

A Tremendous Concourse of People Expected—The President and Cabinet to Participate in the Ceremonies.

The central idea underlying the grand welcome to be given Admiral Dewey in Washington the first week in October is its national character. His arrival at the capital will mark his real home-coming to the American people, where the officials of the government will participate, and the magnificently jeweled sword voted by Congress will be presented. To that end all the arrangements will be of a simple but most dignified character. The welcome to the hero of Manila at the National Capital will probably occur on Monday, October 2, although the date will depend upon the length of the celebration in New York, which is still unsettled. The principal

SWORD VOTED BY CONGRESS TO DEWEY.

features of the reception in Washington, as planned by the citizens, with the co-operation of the President and Cabinet, will be two in number—the presentation of the sword voted by Congress and a night parade. A public reception at the White House will be followed by dinner to the Admiral by President McKinley. The sword will be presented by Secretary Long, at the east front of the capitol, in the presence of Mr. McKinley and all the members of the cabinet, late in the afternoon, while the parade, consisting of organizations of all kinds, will be accompanied by an illumination of the city on a scale of beauty never before witnessed in Washington.

The different features of the preparations are in the hands of a central body of citizens and eleven committees, embracing in all over a thousand people. Preparations for the celebration have been in hand for over a month.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other railroads entering Washington have agreed upon cheap rates for the celebration, and the committee expects that there will be an outpouring of patriotic citizens almost equal to the inauguration of a President.

B. & O.'s New Locomotives.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has ordered thirty "three cylinder compound consolidation" freight locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for December and January delivery. These machines, when completed, will represent the highest class of heavy freight power, both in pulling capacity and economy in operation ever built in this country. The cylinders are to be 15 inches and 25 inches in diameter, with 30 inch stroke. The total weight of engine, exclusive of tender, is to be 176,000 pounds. The drivers are 54 inches in diameter with a driving wheel base of 15 feet 4 inches, and total wheel base of 23 feet 8 inches. The tenders will have 5,000 gallon water capacity, 8 tons coal capacity and weigh 95,000 pounds. The boilers are to be of the extended wagon top type, 64 inches in diameter at front end. The firebox is to be 41 inches wide and 118 inches long. When these locomotives are completed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will have 137 freight engines, each exceeding in weight 175,000 pounds.

Sampson Comes Ashore Oct. 3.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The present understanding at the Navy Department is that Admiral Sampson will relinquish his command of the North Atlantic squadron, on October 3rd., immediately following the conclusion of the reception of Admiral Dewey. The vacancy in the Boston navy yard caused by the death of Admiral Picking, will offer one opportunity for suitable shore command for the admiral, if he desires it, after he shall have taken a short rest.

Bryan in Nevada.

Carson, Nev., Special.—Friday was a general holiday throughout western Nevada, all business being suspended in honor of the visit of Hon. W. J. Bryan. All the mines were closed down for the day and Virginia City sent 1,000 underground workers to the mass-meeting held here in Capitol Square. Mr. Bryan was brought over from Lake Taheo in a coach drawn by six horses and escorted by the leading Democrats and silverites of Nevada.

BAD DAY FOR WRECKS.

Wednesday Almost a Record Breaker in Point of Railway Disasters.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—One of the most serious accidents in the history of the Norfolk and Western occurred Wednesday morning, near Narrows, a station on the Radford division. Two coaches of an east bound train jumped the track and rolled down a 30-foot embankment. Two persons were killed and 23 more or less injured The dead are: A. B. Luck, contractor, of Roanoke; an infant, name unknown, from Bluefield, W. Va.

All the injured will recover. Their wounds are mostly cuts and bruises. They are unable to be moved and some continued on their journey. A party of eight was brought to Roanoke and received medical attention. It is said the spreading of a rail caused the accident. A wrecking train with physicians from Roanoke was sent to the scene of the wreck at once. Traffic was delayed only a few hours on account of the wreck.

Connellsville, Pa., Special.—Probably 50 persons were injured in a rear end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Wednesday night at Connellsville station. The presence of mind of Engineer Haggarty saved the lives of many Many of the injured continued on their journey and their names could not be learned. Frst section of train No. 5, and a special of eight Wagner cars, ran into the rear end of the Cumberland accommodation. Both trains were west bound. Engineer Murray, of the emigrant train lost control of his engine, the air brake refused to work, and crushed into the rear end of the accommodation, which was standing in frnot of the station and was crowded with passengers. Engineer Haggarty, who was oiling his engine, threw the throttle wide open seeing the runaway train coming. The accommodation train lurched forward, but not quick enough to escape a collision. The crash was terrific. Two coaches of the accommodation were wrecked, the rear end of the last one being crushed as though it had been an egg shell. None of the passengers on the through train were severely injured.

Meadville, Pa., Special.—An open switch caused a wreck on the Erie railroad at Miller's station a short distnace above this city Wednesday, in which three Meadville men were killed A tramp was also killed and another injured . A west bound freight train had taken the siding to allow No. 5, the vestibuled limited New York-Chicago express to pass The switch was left open and the passenger train ran into the rear end of the freight at the rate of 60 miles an hour, ploughing through freight cars.

Williamson, W. Va., Special.—Seven persons were killed by a freight train wreck Wednesday, in Dingess tunnel, on the Norfolk and Western roailroad. The dead are: Frank Archer, brakeman; Charles Booth, brakeman; names unknown.

Dewey Thinks We Will Wh'p Them.

Gibralta, by Cable.—Admiral Dewey has expressed a favorable opinion as to the outcome of the war in the Philippine Islands, saying that he hoped the next dry season would see the insurrection quelled. The admiral said that he did not expect to go on sea voyages again except in the event of war, and that he will probably redre under the regulations.

The Southern Buys Another Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Advices received here from New York state that the Southern Railway has bought the Knoxville and Bristol railroad.

Twenty-Two Convicted.

Darien, Ga., Special.—The riot trials were concluded Tuesday, with the conviction of four and the acquittal of four of the accused. The convictions aggregated 22, and the acquittals about half as many. Sentence was passed on those convicted. Six received the maximum penalty of $1,000, or one year on the chain-gang, and 16 were fined $250 or 12 months in the chain-gang.

Brief Mention.

The United Starch Company, a consolidation of the Oswego Starch Factory, the American Glucose Company, of Buffalo, the Argo Manufacturing Company, of Nebraska City, Neb., and the Sioux City (Iowa) Starch Works, has been organized.

The navy department has not the slightest apprehension as to the safety of the training ship Moncngehela which is said to be overdue at Annapolis. Stories of probable disaster to the vessel have flooded the navy department with telegrams from anxious parents and friends of the cadets aboard, but answers are returned in each case that the department entertains no apprehension on her account.

Big Trading Company Organized.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—The Eastern & Southern Trading Company was chartered here Wednesday with a minimum capital of $500;000 and a maximum of $1;000;000 to carry on a general importing and exporting trade between the United States and foreign countries. Hippolyte L. Hardie of New York is president; Chas. S. Knight and Chas. R. Hebard both of New Yark secretary and treasurer in the order named.

Meeting of Seaboard People.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special.)—A general meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company was held here Wednesday afternoon in the office of the company. It was decided to accept the amendments to the charter granted by the last Legislature authorizing consolidation of the various branches of the Seaboard Air Line in this State. The consolidation of these roads is preliminary to the formation of the Seaboard Railway Company which will include the Seaboard Air Line system; the Georgia & Alabama Railroad Company and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Three miners were killed in an explosion in Highland Mines, in West Virginia, Saturday.

J. F. Burley, a cabin passenger on the Lampassas from Key West to New York, has been removed to Swinburne Island Hospital for observation, it being feared that he has yellow fever.

The fever has been declared epidemic at Key West. The type of the disease seems to be very mild. Owing to strict quarantine very little fear is felt at Jacksonville and other Southern ports.

Colonel Davidson, ex-Congressman from the Eleventh Kentucky district, is in a critical condition from paralysis.

Mayor R. E. Boyle, of Atlanta, Tex., is in jail charged with murder, for shooting his brother-in-law, Albert Culberson, on the street.

Three hundred miners of the Soddy Coal Company, at Soddy, Tenn., who demanded 10 per cent. increase in wages, have compromised on a five per cent. advance.

For the third time within a few months the toll gate on the Eminence and Clear Creek pike, in Shelby County, Ky., was Saturday night destroyed by dynamite.

Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn has broken down, and will have to go home to Vermont and rest. He has eaten scarcely anything for a week and his condition is serious. He is not able to help in Goebel's campaign.

E. D. Free, who was appointed Treasurer of Barnwell county, South Carolina, on the death of his father, the former Treasurer, reports to the Governor that he finds a shortage in his father's accounts of $8,700. The shortage, he says, was over $16,000, but there were funds to his father's credit to reduce it. The son tells the Governor that his father left him property enough to wipe out the shortage and this will be done.

At Dallas, Texas, arrangements are rapidly being completed for a Democratic national carnival which will take place October 2 and 3, concludin on the night of the 3d with a "dollar dinner," covers for from 1,500 to 2,000 being arranged for. The "dollar dinner" will take place at the new Auditorium. at the State Fair Grounds William J. Bryan will speak at the Fair Grounds October 2 and 3. Other speakers who have been invited to make addresses include all the prominent silver leaders in the country.

The North.

Haber J.Grant has been convicted of polygamy in Salt Lake City and fined $100.

At the meeting of th Amrican bar association at Buffalo, N. Y., Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky, delivered the address of the day. Sir Wm. R. Kennedy, a justice of the High Court of Justice of England, delivered an address on "State Punishment of Crime."

James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at Newport.

Preparations are being made for the great conference on trusts to take place in Chicago September 13th to 16th.

Te first meeting of the New England Bimetallic League was held at Providence Sunday. Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, ex-Governor Altgeld and Senator Tillman spoke and were cheered.

The vanguard of the Grand Army of the Republic reached Philadelphia Sunday, and the thirty-third national encampment opened Monday. Admiral Sampson with the North Atlantic squadron arrived off the city Sunday. The veterans paraded Tuesday and the naval parade is scheduled for Friday.

New York firemen will be allowed time off duty for three meals a day, instead of two, as heretofore.

The American Tobacco Company will hereafter buy leaf direct from Wisconsin farmers and will erect a big depot in Madison for sorting and storing its purchases.

It is stated that Hon. William J. Bryan will stump Ohio with John R. McLean.

A carpenter, named Vandiver, at Salt Lake, Utah, gave his children, a boy and a girl, heavy doses of morphine, shot the girl, killing her, shot the boy, probably fatally, and killed himself.

Tuesday was the hottest in Chicago since the establishment of the weather bureau there, in 1871. At 3 p. m., the government themometer registered 98 degrees. Two deaths and nine cases of prostration were reported. The hottest weather known since the records of the Weather Bureau began was reported from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska.

Foreign.

A destructive cyclone has been raging inn the Azores.

The news from the Transvaal indicates that a rupture is imminent.

The Morgan City is reported beached near Nagasaki, Japan. No one hurt.

Miscellaneous.

Charles E. Bentheim stated that Mr. Halsey was consul at Sonneberg at the time that Florschbultz was vice-consul there. Mr. Halsey being away a great deal, Bentheim said he did not think the latter knew of the use to which Florschultz was putting his office.

Escaped Spanish prisoners tell the Americans that the Filipinos are in need of rations and are using black powder.

John C. Leigh, now in Chicago, who has been in Samoa as correspondent for the London Times, declares that Judge Chambers and Consul Maxse systematically ignored Consul Rose and made themselves as offensive to him as possible. He adds that Admiral Kautz acted in the same manner. Leigh thinks the Germans showed great patience.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain thinks the United States should adopt Europe's plan of subsidizing vessels.

President McKinley has returned to Washington. It is believed he has reached definite conclusions in regard to the government of Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

The sixteenth anniversary of the birth of the late Henry George was celebrated at New York Sunday by the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Henry Emde, of Chicago, shot and killed his wife, Emma and 5-year-old daughter. He then committed suicide by hanging. Two children, aged 8 and 9, who slept with them, aged 11 did not wake until several hours after their mother, did Trouble with tenants in house which Emde owned drove him insane.

MIND DOESN'T NEED REST.

A Change of Mental Food is What is Required, Says Arp.

THE BARTOW PHILOSOPHER

Tells How He Secures Mental Rest When He Grows Weary With Study—His Ruminations.

The mind doesn't need rest, for it will not rest, but it needs a change of mental food. We cannot at will stop thinking, but we can give our thoughts a more pleasing direction and that is rest. And so, when I get tired and perplexed reading and ruminating about the war and the negroes and political corruption, I take a day off and commune with nature and her wonderful works, which are ever before us and around us. It is even a rest to hear it thunder and to which the gathering of the clouds and welcome the big drops of rain that fall upon the steps. When the lightning is flashing and the thunder stroke comes quick and sharp andnear, we retire from the veranda and for a little while humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God, and that is rest. Then let us not worry and preplex ourselves all of our waking hours about things which are afar off, but take shelter and ocmfort at home. Let us change the diet and it will rest us mentally and physically. My good father was a philosopher and would say to me, "now, my son, I yant you to hoe these potatoes and when you get tired you can weed the onions for a rest." Professor Mitchell, the great astronomer, told men that when his mind was wearied with long and perplexing calculations and his eyes were tired of figures, nothing relieved him more than a game of whist with his wife and children. It was a delightful rest.

But my sweetest rest is a frolic with the little grandchildren and listening to their innocent discourse. There are two little girls of three and five years, who visit me almost every day and climb my knees and kiss my old rough cheek, and say that I am not old nor ugly and every night I help their mother put them to bed and tell them the same old stories about Jack the giant killer, and the bean vine and the wolf and the pigs and little Red Riding Hood, and what I did when I was a little boy. By and by the monotone of my voice becomes their lullaby and the little eyes close and the little heads fall over on my shoulder and they are off for the land of dreams. When the father has to go to his drug store every night an old grandpa is a help to a tired mother, and I am thankful that I am yet fit for that.

I saw a pair of old-fashioned blue birds today and felt like the friends of my youth had come back. Some years ago they disappeared and I have wondered what became of them. A jaybird with only one leg comes every day to the fountain to drink. I am trying to make a friend of him, but he is very shy and suspicious. Some cruel boy hit him with a sling shot, I reckon, for I see them sometimes in the back all trying to get a shot at my pigeons. Maybe that jaybird will meet that boy in purgatory. Boys are so mean about killing birds as our government is about killing the Philippines. But this is a Christian country, and, I reckon, it is all right. These pigeons that have a happy home at my house are an interesting study for the young people. We have about a hundred of them, and some of them are ever before us as we sit on the veranda. They are of many colors, from almost black to a pure snow white, and at all hours of the day they gather at the little hydrant fountain in the front yard and drink and then fly away. The pigeon is the only bird that drinks by draught or suction, as we do. All other birds raise their hends and let the water run down by gravity and then dip the bill down for another drop. Pigeons do not feed their young with worms or bugs, but the old birds digest their food in their own craws into a curd and eject it into the mouths of their young. Hence it is that very young pigeons or squabs generally die when they are given away. Pigeons are not exactly polyamists, but the males have no particular mate and they will feed the young of any mother. Indeed; they do most of the feeding. They are not gallinaceous nor razores. Now let the young people hunt up those big words. They can walk, but cannot hop. Most all other birds can hop, but cannot walk. Of course pigeons are pigeon-toed, and so are some folks we know. A pigeon-toed girl generally wears long dresses. Then there is a language called pigeon-English. It is really pidgin English, for pidgeon is a Chinese word and means business, and pidgen English is a mixture of Chinese and English and of signs by which business is transacted in the ports between natives and foreigners.

The migrating butterfly is moving southward. For two weeks past one or more have been seen at all hours of the day on the wing passing through our grove My neighbors far and near tell me they are passing their homes. It is a good, large yellow butterfly of uniform size and shape and color. They do not come in pairs or flocks, but singly and not often in sight of each other. They all come and go in the same direction and do not stop a moment nor pause to suck the honey from a flower. Well, now, I have counted them by the clock as they passed and made five in a minute through my five-acre grove. That makes 300 in an hour or 3,000 in a day. If, then, we count 600 to an acre in a day 100 acres would make 60,000. Ten thousand acres would make 6,000,000 for a single day. How many more acres do they pass over and how many more days? Think of it and the books say they are going south to winter and die. They laid their eggs up north before they began their long journey. From observation I should say they average forty miles a day. It is not a rapid flight, but is unbroken. What a singular creation is that and who can tell why and the wherefore. Nature is full of mysteries and wonders.

My daily mail brings many inquires and some of them I cannot answer. A "Constant Female Reader" wants to know how the moon influences the making of lye soap and must the pot be stirred backwards or forwards. Well, I gave it up and referred the writer to Aunt Betsy Hamilton. Another inquiring mind wants to know why mules' tails are shaved and their manes clipped. I have referred him to Uncle Remus, but I interviewed some of my friends and one said because it improved the looks of the animal and gave the mule a git-up-an-git appearance. Cobe said it was done so you could tell 'em from a horse, for it was a reflection on a horse to be taken for a mule or for a mule to be taken for a horse. An old farmer said it was done to get rid of currying and cuckleburs, and thereby please the negroes who had to plow them, but it was mighty hard on the mule in fly time. My friend, John Anderson, says that an unsheared mule is a very unsightly beast. Jim Jeff had one that he raised and never would have trimmed. When the mule was twelve years old Jeff got tired of her and tried to swap her off to his neighbor, Stegall, for a horse, but they couldent trade. Then he offered to sell Kit to Stegall for $75, but he wouldent give it. Not very long after that Jeff comes to town and a Tennessee horse trader got hold of him and gave him an old chunk of a horse for his mule. Kit was put under the shears forthwith. She was clipped and rubbed and washed and groomed and in a few days was transmagnified into a very respectable looking animal. Stegall wanted a mule about that time and the Tennesseean sold Kit to him for $100, but he didnt know it was Kit. Next day Jim Jeff had business over at Stegall's and Stegall took him down to the lot to show him what a fine mule he had bought. As soon as Kit spied her old master she nickered and trotted up to him and put her head affectionately upon his shoulder just as she used to do, and Jeff kissed her on the nose, and said: "Kit, why Kit, is this you? Bless your old soul. I oughtent to have sold you. Stegall, I will give you $75 for her just because she loves me so.' Mules are curious creatures, but they fill a long-felt want and never strike for higher wages. The mule and the negro are a happy combination and when the negro is departed the mule will go, too, I reckon. My neighbor, Morris, has a very fine mule and about six months' ago this mule tried to pick his teeth with his hind foot, and got the shoe fastened in his mouth on a broken tooth. Mr. Morris worked an hour to unlose it, and then called in the neighbors and they worked with ropes and levers, but couldent. All of a sudden, while Morris was standing by thinking what to do next, the tooth broke with a report like a pistol, and the mule's foot flew back against Morris' shinbone and broke it all to pieces. He was down in bed for three months and goes on crutches now. Such is a mule. He has no pride of ancestry, but he lives long and happy. Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

THE DRUCE MYSTERY.

A Syndicate will Prosecute the Claim to the Dukedom of Portland.

The Pall Mall Gazette says a syndicate in London has subscribed $50,000 to prosecute the Druce claim to the Dukedom of Portland, and that arrangements have been concluded for the subscription of another $50,000.

The Druce vault in Highgate Cemetery, London, contains, as alleged, the remains of Thomas C. Druce, who, it is asserted by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, was the fifth Duke of Portland.

The faculty of the Diocese of London, in compliance with an order of the High Court of Appeal, on November 25, 1898, granted Mrs. Anna Maria Druce a permit to open and inspect the coffin containing the remains of Druce or a man buried as the latter.

When the decision was rendered by Chancellor Triston, at the Consistory of the Court of St. Paul's, fifteen days were granted for an appeal, notification of which was given at once, and on February 17 last the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice granted a rule to prohibit the order of the Consistory of the Court of St. Paul's being carried into effect without the sanction of the Home Secretary.

Mrs. Druce claims that her father-in-law's death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he died later in a lunatic asylum under the name of Dr. Harmer.

Her son, to whom she says the title of Duke of Portland is due, is in Australia, employed as a servant.

A recent estimate of the rent roll of the Portland estate placed it at $2,000,000 a year. It is claimed that Druce suffered remorse and abject fear, and that by adopting the name of Thomas C. Druce he transferred to himself as Druce an immense property from himself as Duke of Portland.

After realizing the risk of exposure from his double existence, he decided to end his life as Druce, and caused a coffin to be buried with his supposed remains.

It was announced last December that Mrs. Druce would carry the case to the House of Lords, and in order to obtain the necessary expenses was about to issue $500,000 of "Druce-Portland bonds," the holders of which, she claimed, would receive $25 for every $5 within twelve months after her son succeeds to the dukedom and estates. She declared that $55,000 of these bonds had already been taken up.

Some day there will be no international boundary line between Canada and the United States. In the hearts of the people of both countries there is none now

STATE SQUIBS.

Rutherford county has the oldest person in the United States and no doubt the oldest in the world. Her name is Mrs. Nancy Hallifield, and she lives two miles from Ellenboro. She is 118 years old and until five years ago she could walk the distance to Ellenboro with all ease. She now uses a rolling chair. Rev. Dr. C. Lee, who died last summer, looked up her age three years ago and she was 115 then. He was about 85 when he died, and often said he could remember well when he was a small boy she nursed him, and that then she had several grown children. This is a true story, well known to the people of Rutherford county. She is bright, cheerful and talkative, and is now enjoying good health, and can be seen at any time at Mrs. William Smarts.

Last week Mr. Baillie McKetan, who lives at the Sam Christian gold mine in Montgomery county, saw the head of a big rattlesnake appearing on the side of his chicken coop. He quickly got a hoe and going up near his snakeship, with one blow severed the head from the body. Strange to tell, the head of the snake bit a pig near-by and the animal died in about five minutes. The snake was one of the largest ever killed in that section and had fifteen rattles. This is a true bill. —Concord Standard.

Mr. D. B. Coltrane, who is president of the cotton mill at Norwood, informs the Concord Standard that the capacity of the mill is being increased. An addition of 100 feet by 70 feet has been added to the building, a monitor placed on the top, and an up-to-date ginnery added near the cotton mill. The number of spinning and twisting spindles will be increased from 7,672 to 11,620, and wet and dry twist yarn will be mad hereafter. Fifteen more tenement houses have been added also.

There will be commenced soon the building of a railroad from Mount Airy to the mills of Kibler & Kay, Dan River, in Virginia. The road will run through the counties of Surry, North Carolina and Patrick, Virginia, and will traverse a region noted for fine farming lands and mineral resources. The new road will be called the "Mt. Airy and Eastern."

Much interest is felt in the revival of the enterprise to build a railroad from Southport to Wilmington. One of the aims is to make Southport a great coaling station for steamships, as a railroad will place that port in direct communication with the coal fields of Virginia and sooner or later, with the coal and iron region of Tennessee, when General Hoke's railroad scheme is completed.

Three babies, two girls and one boy were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sam G. Bustle, Saturday. Up to Saturday his family consisted of seven children, all boys. The three last children make ten children for Mr. and Mrs. Bustle, eight boys and two girls. The mother and three babies were doing well at last accounts.—Statesville Landmark.

The Rockingham (Richmond county) Anglo-Saxon says the drought which has prevailed in that section for a month, together with occasional high winds, has cut the cotton crop at least one-third short. The Wadesboro Messenger says that the crop in Anson will be from 25 to 50 per cent. below the average.

There is a man in Rutherford jail who is the father of three children whose mother is his own daughter. His wife left him because of his conduct. He has also been guilty of barn burning.

Revenue Collector Duncan says that Senator Pritchard has been invited by the chairman of the Ohio Republican State committee to make a number of speeches there during the present campaign, and that he will accept.

The Colon's Commanders Acquitted.

Madrid, By Cable.—The trial of Captain Diaz Morou, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Cristobol Colon at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, and General Parede, who was on board the Colon, on charges arising from the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago on July 3, of last year, was concluded Monday. Both the accused officers were acquitted.

Brief Mention.

A meeting has been held in the Business Men's Association room at High Point to discuss and take subscriptions for the establishment of a new cotton mill at that place. It is said that $80,000 or more of the required $100,000 have been subscribed and that the rest will be forthcoming in a short time.

John Collins, a sailor 35 years old, supposed to hail from Utica, N. Y., was killed by John Brewster, a painter, in a fight Friday in an east side restaurant in Buffalo, N. Y., conducted by Wm. Hines. Brewster struck Collins a terrific blow on the jaw with his fist, felling him and killing him instantly.

The American Bankers.

Cleveland, O., (Special.)—Walter Hill, president of the American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, will be chosen as the next president of the American Bankers Association. The nominating committee decided at its meetinng. Mr. Hill has been president of the association during the past year. Alvah Trowbridge, president of the North American Trust Company of New York, will be recommended for first vice-president.

Half a Million Bales Short.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens, who returned to Atlanta after an inspection of the crops throughout middle and southwest Georgia, states that cotton will be at least half a million bales short, and that in order to realize 75 per cent. of the crop of 1899, conditions will have to remain favorable for some time to come.

Many a woman speaks of her emotional temperament, but others call it temper

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THE FORCE BILL ELECTION LAW.

It is no doubt fresh in the minds of the people of this State that the Federal Congress in 1890 endeavored to enact a law, the chief feature of which, was to place Federal soldiers at all the polling places in the country. The South arose almost EN MASSE, and with vehement and indignant language the press denounced and condemned the measure as one aimed at the suppression of the rights and liberties of the Southern people.

They argued that Federal interference in elections was a gross and damnable iniquity which no free people would tolerate; and it will be remembered, that through the instrumentality largely of a few Western Senators, who defied their party on the question, the Force Bill was defeated.

But we wish, in this article, to direct the attention of all honest, fairminded, liberty-loving people of North Carolina to the unjust, unfair, iniquitions and infamous Force Bill Election Law that was placed on the statute books by the last Democratic Legislature.

Numerous features of the law are unfair and partisan in the extreme but there is one section of this law that will arouse indignation of all people who love justice and fair-dealing.

This section provides that the "registrars and judges of election may appoint as many election constables or bailiffs, not to exceed three as they may deem necessary for each precinct or ward, to be present during the election to keep the peace and to protect the voting place, and to prevent improper intrusion upon the voting place or the booths or railed or roped space provided in this act, or interfering with the election, and to arrest all persons creating any disturbance about the voting place, and to enable all persons who have not voted and who desire to vote to have unobstructed access to the polls for the pursose of voting when others are not voting and to keep clear the open space hereinbefore provided at all times during the election. It shall be the duty of the election constables or bailiffs to be present at the voting place and to take such steps as will accomplish the object of their appointment, and they shall have full power to do so. And they may summons to their aid all persons present at the voting place and may arrest offenders against this section and hold them in custody as long as may be necessary, not to exceed twenty-four hours."

We have quoted the above section from the election law so that the voters of the State may see it, study it, analyze it, and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the hellish power that is conferred on these election "constables" to deprive and rob the masses of their rights and liberties.

There was a storm of abuse heaped on the Northern men in Congress some years ago for their efforts to pass a Force bill, but we never expected to see the day, that some of the same men here in North Carolina who were so rehement and vigorous in their dununciation of the Force Bill, would themselves place "constables" at the polls to INTIMIDATE FREE MEN—under the pretext of preserving law and order. And these "Constables" have absolute and untimited power, and if they see fit can have a good-sized army at the polls to overawe, intimidate and coerce the voters. Is this grand old State that first stood for liberty, for justice and for independence ready to see the people's liberties ruthlessly trampled upon in such manner?

We say emphatically that the people of North Carolina will never submit to the domination of any ring or machine such as will attempt to deprive them of their rights.

We want no Force Bill Election Law in North Carolina!

Let the people remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

KENTUCKY METHODS.

The following is an Associated Press Dispatch from Lexington Kentucky:—

The plan for electing Goebel has about developed. It is to organize Goebel clubs among the negroes, which is an easy matter to do because of the stories which have been well circulated as to the frindliness of Attorney General Taylor the Republican nominee, to the seperate coach law and the well-known opposition of William Goebel to the law. Goebel's friends declare the negroes are going to vote for Goebel in great numbers, but this ridiculed by the Republicans.

In the the "Blue Grass" State the Democrats, it would seem from the above statement, are relying upon the negroes for their success in the election of Goebel.

One would judge from the interesting bit of information that Democrats use the negro vote wherever and whenever it SERVES their PURPOSE so to do—but of, course, Simmons and his crowd would not allow (?) NEGROES in North Carolina to vote the Democratic ticket! Simmons and Bob Glenn should make a tour all the way to Kentucky immediately in order to restrain their good brethren in that State from committing such a dastardly political crime. They certainly should ARM themselves THOROUGHLY, and then take a large band of the "Red Shirt Brigade" with them to put a stop immediately to such action on the part of their Kentucky brethren.

There would certainly be great cause for alarm to the red shirt gang in North Carolina if the great State of Kentucky goes Democratic by the vote and aid of the negroes. Indeed, the Red Shirters, would be like Othello—their occupation would be gone.

If Goebel, by the aid of his negro Democratic Clubs, should carry Kentucky it would be a grand and glorious opportunity for the NEWS & OBSERVER to scold and condemn the Democracy of that State for such political HERESEY! Indeed, according to Democratic reasoning in this State, if Kentucky goes Democratic only and solely by the aid of the negro vote, will it not be a plain case of "negro domination?" Perish the thought! And while we are discussing the Kentucky matter it will be exceedingly interesting, at this juncture, to reproduce an editorial extract from the Washington Post of the 5th instant, as follows:—

"We learn that the colored voters of the country are going over to the Democracy in one vast concourse. We learn this in the Democratic newspapers."

P. S.—The above, of course is written in the light of the loud professions that are made by negro calamity howlers. But as a matter of fact the Democratic machine got more negro votes in North Carolina last fall than their majority.

SILVER WITH OTHER ISSUES, SAYS BRYAN.

The Charlotte Observer is preparing already to stab Bryan again as it did in 1896,—as the following editorial will snow:

It would be utmost folly to make next year's fight on 16 to 1, and make this the test of party fealty, for there are a great many people in this country who call themselves Democrats who will never subscribe to it and who will never vote the ticket if this is made the overshadowing issue and the prime article of Democratic faith. The Democratic party is cursed with a parcel of blatant fools who have constituted themselves spokesmen for it; who are constantly inviting out of its ranks all those who do not embrace this new article of faith; but it is hoped that when the convention meets the fools will be found to be in the minority and that the wise men will be able to find a common ground of party unity.

The Observer has declared in the above that if the Bryan forces persist in their earnest advocacy of free silver that people "who call themselves democrats will not subscribe" to that doctrine.

It will be remberd the Observer, in 1896, by advocating the support only of the Democrats an the cooperative ticket, was thereby doing all in its power to defeat Bryan in the State.

Its treachery, however, was shown up in time to prevent any serious damage and the damnable plot, to defeat Bryan failed.

The financial question will be as important an issue in the next campaign as ever, and the great leader, W. J. Bryan, has not truckled to the gold element who, of course, desire that issue sidetracked.

In a recent interview Mr. Bryan said:

"I shall continue to discuss silver." "There was a story from Des Moines, Ia., recently, that I was putting silver in the background. I am not. I will not. I was incorrectly reported. Silver will be placed alongside the other great issues, and it will be given its due share of consideration. I stand by the Chicago Democratic platform. When a new baby is born in a household the parent do not expel the other children. Because the Democratic farty is making a fight on imperialism, militarism and trus's, is no reason why we should sent from our household the other child. We should gather all these children into arms and fight for them."

"THE DUTY TO EDUCATE"

The duty of the democracy is to educate.—Brevard News.

Brother Miner is right. Its duty is to have right principles and to appeal to the intelligence of the people to support them. If it observes its duty to educate the people to support right principles, it need not fear defeat; but if it be defeated, is it not then dishonored also. The democratic party should scorn to depend for success on the exciting of prejudice among the ignorant on campaigns of incendiarism and misrepresentation, or to seek partisan profit at the sacrifice of the peace of the commonwealth. There are in the party, as it exists in this state, a sufficient number of voters, we believe, who will not miss the opportunity to condemn such "educational" methods, men who are honest and brave enough to pronounce against them, to place principle above party, if they are forced to choose, and to declare that the success of a clique of political "leaders," calling themselves democrats but who stab the principles on which the party was founded, is nothing to them but a thing to be suppressed.

The above editorial is from the Asheville Gazette, a democratic paper, not of the "machine" type, however, and for its independence and self-assertiveness it has already incurred the enmity of the ring press which does not tolerate such a thing as freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of action. If a voter or an editor is not a cringing, servile tool of the ringsters he is forthwith marked for their shafts of obloquy, abuse and hatred.

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WHERE WILL THEY GO?

"The Hon. Thomas Settle is amongst the Republicans to declare for the constitutional amendment. It's rather hard on Senator Prichard but it seems to us the making of the Republican party in the State."—Concord Standard.

And the Republican party will then receive its chief strength and accessions from such such gold standard papers as our Concord contemporary. Is it a part of the scheme of the good Standard press to join the Republican if the amendment is adopted? Will such papers support Bryan, and silver candidates for Congress in the November election of 1900? Are two seperate elections to be held next year so as to enable the gold bugs to support McKinley?

Even the Sub-treasury-Wild, anarchistic, paternalistic visionary and rediculous as the scheme used to seem to the old partyites when advocated some years ago by the men who started the reform movement that found voice and expression in the People's Party, it is now being agitated by such "conservatives" as cotton brokers and commission merchonts. The following dispatch explains:

New York, Sept. 11.—More than mild interest is being manifested in this city by cotton brokers and commission merchants in the revival of what has been called the "sub-Treasury plan" for marketing cotton and similar staple products The plan contemplates the establishment of bonded warehouses to store cottons, etc., at low rate of storage and insurance, and to use the receipts for such goods as collateral in any part of the United States as security for a loan equal to 80 per cent. of the market value of the merchandise. The scheme is said to have been inaugurated in Georgia, and the promoters hope to extend it to other Southern States.

The verdict in the Dreyfus case has been received with a feeling of disgust and indignation by the entire civilized world. Dreyfus' innocence was fully established long before this second farcical trial, and everything transpiring during the trial served only to emphasize his innocence; but in spite of this the judges of the court-martial declared him guilty. This to save "the honor of France." But in the estimation of the balance of the world nothing has so dishonored her. From press, pulpit and people, the condemnation is unanimous.

Elsewhere will be found an elaborate argument from Capt. R. B. Davis, in favor of a change of our Labor-System He maintains, that cheap and thriftless labor is blighting the South, and destroying its Agriculture. It is for those, who dissent from his opinions, to answer his argument. Our columns are open to them. In our next issue he will give us an analysis of the Suffrage Amendment, and will bring forward an Alternation Proposition. But should he again take the authors of that Amendment to task, we must admonish him, that Cruelty to Animals is a statutory offense in North Carolina. And we are not sure, that he has not, already, incurred some of its penalties.

Capt. R. B. Davis' article in the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN was a masterpiece of its kind and has been greatly enjoyed by all our readers. It is worth reading and preserving The same may be said of all the articles we have published from his pen.

What we Want.

Some have begun to squall. They say we talk too much "nigger." We did not want to do so, but Simmons and his gang have forced it to the front. He has speakers going all over the State speaking about it. His daily papers are full of it, and surely we can be allowed to join the chorus with them We want to settle this negro question for good. Our Democratic brethren promised to do it if they got the legislature, but they haven't done it. And the plan they propose now will not do it. We are just simply showing them that it will not, and telling them what will, that's all. We represent the only white party in the nation. We want to take the negro not only out of politics, but out of the way so they and the whites cannot commit any more crimes. We believe this is a white man's country, and we believe it is wrong to have negro domination in any way, either by the negroes themselves or by unscrupulous white men. To get this, we want the negroes taken away, to a section of their own, and want an honest election law so every man—white man, can vote as he pleases. This is what we want; this is what a majority of the white men of all parties want, this is what justice and christianity demands; but it is not what the Simmons' machine wants.—Times-Mercury.

Should be Read by Every Voter.

Hickory Times-Mercury]

Capt. R B Davis' articles in THE CAUCASIAN on colonizing the negroes, are good and ought to be read by every voter in the State.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cts. per bottle.

COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO RACE. NO. 7.

THE ONLY RATIONAL HOPE FOR TH

Political, Social, and Industrial Renovation of North Carolina, and of the South. Will be Found in the Gradual Deportation and Settlement of the Afro-Americans, Upon Some Portion of the Public Domain, Outside the Limits of the United States, Where They Shall be Free to Govern Themselves, Under the National Protectorate.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

I owe you an apology, Sir, for occupying, in your last issue, so much of its valuable space, in belaboring the Fifty-five Quadrupeds who at any time can well-nigh furnish, working quorums of both branches of this General Assembly. But I owe them no apology whatever. For are they not my beloved representatives? And when they took the oath of office—which I am afraid they some times forgot to keep—did it not occur to them, that "the disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord"? Their High Mightynesses understand, well enough, the relation which subsists, between them and me, for if that were other than it is, I should feel that—

Things had come to a devil-of-a-pass,
If a man cant wallop, his own, jack-ass.

Dismissing them for the present, I must resume my argument by observing, that incurable as our Political Condition confessedly is, and deplorable as I believe I have shown our Social Condition to be, I should despair of any improvement in either of them, if it were not for our desperate Industrial Condition. Of this then let me speak, for this alone gives me hope! Difficult, as it always is, to argue against "the gold, that guilds the narrow forehead of the fool," it is not so difficult, when the narrow forehead of the fool, with whom I am contending, is NO LONGER gilt with gold. For if the products of free-negro-labor were fairly remunerative, or likely ever to become so, it would be as vain for me, as it was for Franklin and Jefferson, and Clay, and Lincoln, and Grant, to reason with the ordinary man, in respect to things, that are of infinitely greater importance to Society, and to the State; and if I were to attempt such a thing, I feel that I ought to humble myself before the magnitude of my undertaking. But when I look upon our Industrial Condition, present, and prospective, I take fresh courage! For here, all the laws of industrial economy are fighting on my side, preparing us, and even compelling us, to rid ourselves of this UNPROFITABLE RACE. Most fortunately for me, these economic laws have now been so long in operation, as to have converted the whole South, into a Kindergarden school, full of object lessons.

Here, then, if the laboring white man, and more particularly the agricultural laborer of North Carolina, will give me his attention, I have that to say to him, which it CONCERNS HIM TO KNOW. But first, let me assure him that I am, in blood, in feeling, and in destiny, his brother-man, fully conversant with all the hardships and perplexities that distress him. And if he, looking first backward into the past, and then forward into the future, should ask me, What is the MARKET VALUE for which our agricultural staples are now grown, and must continue to be grown, so long as our labor-system remains what it is?—I reply, that they are now grown, and WILL ALWAYS BE GROWN, AT WHATEVER PRICE THE NEGRO-LABORER IS ABLE TO PRODUCE THEM. For into whatever PRODUCT, his labor enters as a CO-EFFICIENT, it must determine its PRICE. And that will be the cheapest price possible, because he is the cheapest possible laborer, so that, in a struggle for a bare existence—and it has almost come to that—which he is waging with the white laborer, the only question to be decided, between them, is that of the SURVIVAL OF THE CHEAPEST. And the negro-laborer is the cheapest, because he is content with a standard of living so low, as to defy all human competition. In so unequal a contest, therefore, the advantage, on the side of the negro-laborer, is so great, as to enable him to drive his white competitor from the field, or TO DRAG HIM DOWN TO HIS OWN WAGE-LEVEL. For if he can UNDERLIVE the white laborer, he can UNDERWORK him, and can undersell him, and by underworking him, and underselling him, he can work him out, and sell him out. For be it remembered, that the Negro is not only the "Man with the Hoe," but he is the Man with the Hoe-cake! Hence it is, that he can afford to make "Five-Cent-Cotton," where the white-laborer fails. Hence also, we find him as the tenant in possession of the best lands, for the reason that he can pay the highest rents, and this he is able to do, not because he can PRODUCE MORE, but because HE CAN LIVE ON LESS.

It is this Cheap Labor-System that is, everywhere, enslaving the laboring white men of the South. To create this Cheap-Labor-System was the well-concealed purpose, of our Civil War. That such was its purpose, was long hidden from those who participated in it. To prove my assertion, let me summon every surviving Confederate Veteran, who, like myself, stood for four years in the fiery path of Northern aggression, and let me enquire, if he did not, during those stormy years, ask himself a thousand times, Why is it, that our Northern countrymen are making a war of extermination, upon those who were, and had always been, their best customers? Alas! my Comrade, we must have found out, by this time, that the architects of our ruin, were building wiser than we knew For it was the cool, calculating, long-headed New England er who planned that war. What he wanted was CHEAP RAW MATERIAL—and he has got it! And to get that Cheap Raw Material, he needed the CHETP FREE NEGRO—and he made him! It is true, that he had to consent to costly sacrifices of blood and treasure, but the end which he has reached, has repaid him an hundred fold. And it was not until long after the struggle was over, that our eyes were opend to see, that our New England antagonist had over-reached us on every side. And by what superior sagacity, and foresight, was he able to do this? Alas! again my Comrade, it was he, and not we, who had been studying the effects of British and French Emancipation, in their West Indian Colonies, and had learned, from it, that whereas the market value of Sugar and other products of Slave-Labor, had, before, been represented by the cost of production, plus the profit of the Slave owner upon his investment, it was ever afterwards, represented by the COST OF PRODUCTION ALONE. And so it is throughout the South to-day, and so it will remain, as long as the cheap-negro-laborer continues to be a principal factor. The stake played for, by both parties to that dreadful conflict, was a great one, but the result of the game was that the New Englander won everything, and we lost everything. In other words, we are holding the cow while he milks her, and IT IS FROM HIM, that we may expect the MOST STUBBORN OPPOSITION to any scheme of NEGRO COLONIZATION

And, that this view of our Industrial Condition, is both sound and true, has been fully exemplified in our late experience. For it must not be forgotten, that about thirty years ago, the good people of North Carolina set out in the hope, and in the belief, that with Cheap-Negro-Labor they could repair their fortunes, by making high-priced cotton, and high-priced tobacco—and this they were able to do for a time, because of exceptional circumstances—and could CONTINUE TO DO SO, until they should ALL GET RICH! But no people were ever awakened from a greater delusion! so great indeed, that I know nothing with which to compare it. Perhaps such of my readers as have accompanied Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, in his Voyage to the Island of Balnibarbi, and there visited the Grand Academy of Lagado, may have seen some thing that resembled it. For there he saw, some of those famous projectors laboring in the effort, to calcine ice into gunpowder! Others were trying as hard, to petrify the hoofs of living horses, so as to prevent foundering! Others were engaged in the work of softening marble, into pillows and pincushions! While others still, were trying to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers! To the reader of Gulliver's Travels these must have seemed to be absurd employments, and yet, no one of these was more absurd—I speak in a general way—than the money-making experiment, which for more than thirty years, we have been conducting with cheap-negro-labor. For after puzzling over this problem, for all these years, we have discovered, that one side of the equation exactly balances the other side, and that the whole is expressed in the formula, EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT, which is as much as to say, that out of nothing you can get nothing For, after all, CHEAP LABOR is the GREATEST BLIGHT, that can befall any country.

So disappointing, in its results, has has been this system of CHEAP-LABOR, that I hazard the assertion, that there cannot be found any State in the South, or any section of any State, or any county of any section, or any township of any county, or any neighborhood of any township, where the security, the enterprise, and the thrift, are not in inverse ratio to the predominence of the negro population. Wherever that predominates it furnishes chattel mortgages, convict-labor, "Lynching Bees," bloodhounds, and—"Five Cent Cotton" and other raw material in proportion. And the effect of this Cheap-Labor-System—which does not apply to our manufacturing industries, for in them the Negro does not, AS YET, enter as a factor—has been to convert the people of North Carolina, very largely, into two grand divisions, composed of Poor White Folks on the one side, and Poorer Free Negroes on the other. I speak in general terms, for there is still, a small and oppulent division, that seeks to rule the other two. And it is this powerful minority, which is in undisputed control of the Democratic party to day.

This purblind party, in its solution of the Racial Problem, has from the beginning been a PALTY OF EXPERIMENTS. Thus, as far back as 1875, it began, in a fit of generous inthusiasm—if in fact its action was not COERCED by the 15th Article of the U. S. Constitution?—by investing the Negro with absolute political equality, and appealing to his gratitude, it exhorted him to put his trust in the Democratic party. But the wrong-headed Negro declined the exhortation. Nothing discouraged by his refusal, it next presented him with Public Free Schools of his own, and endowed costly and Eleemosynary and Educational Institutions for his benefit, and pointing to them, it conjured him to be a good citizen, and vote the Democratic ticket! But all this only hardened him in his obstinacy, until the Democratic party, in a transport of rage, has discovered, that from first to last, it has been doing nothing but sowing the Dragon's Teeth.

Now however, we are to have another experiment, and a new solution of the problem. For wearied out, with the ungrateful obstinacy of the Negro, the Democratic party at length reverses its whole policy, in respect to him. It now proposes in this land of equal constitutional rights, to set up a political serfdom, which will be but slightly differentiated from Slavery itself; and this it is doing, in profound ignorance of the fact, that such treatment can only aggrevate the distemper, it is trying to cure, by making the Negro just A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN HE ALREADY IS. The only difference, between the "new institution" and the old is, that the one will be a little more "peculiar" than the other, in this, that, whereas, in the thing called Slavery we cultivated the humanities of life, in this new thing called Freedom, we are cultivating its atrocities.

At any rate, the policy of the Democratic party, henceforth and forever, is to be one of proscription, terrorism and fraud; and this, if not openly proclaimed, is no longer disguised. And this its latest policy it borrows from such Rotten Burroughs as the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Of this change of policy it gave us a foretaste in the last campaign, and such a one as showed, that the system of-terror, could be easily enlarged and improved. And inasmuch as this party is in avowed sympathy, if not in treasonable correspondence with Aguinaldo and his banditti, why may we not expect, that it will introduce some of the methods that prevail among our Oriental Subjects, and add "HEAD HUNTING" as an attractive feature to a Democratic campaign?—in that case, the Wilmington Massacre of Nov. 10, 1898, will always be a good precedent.

And now can the People's Party of North Carolina, DEVISE NO BETTER ADJUSTMENT of our troubles than this? Or is there no way of escape from our present situation, that shall be consistent with personal and national honor? Those long-headed men Mr. Editor, who have heretofore done the thinking for our party, have been able to see coming events, a great way off. I might instance the nationalization of railroads, the municipalization of public utilities, the popular election of Senators, legislation by the initiative and referrendum, reform of the currency, and even flat-money, as things, that no longer appear AS VISIONARY AS THEY DID. Why then, will they not take a look into this Dark Problem, which transcends all others in importance, and which, though intricate, need not be insoluble? And why is it, that with all the light which the past and present have poured upon the subject, they cannot, or will not see, that Separation—and by this I mean something wider than the separation that is afforded by the two compartments of a Jim Crow Car—gradual indeed, but ultimate and complete, presents the only solution of it, that is consistent with peace, with progress, and with safety?

To any settlement of this question, the Negro is an interested party, and is in fact the party of the Second Part. And if I had any means of penetrating his opaque understanding, it would be to convince him, that he is in blood, and otherwise, so green an alien in this country, that he can never be incorporated into its body politic. I would have him realize, that he is sojourning in a land of strangers, and that here he must expect to build for himself no abiding city, And if he would open his dull eyes, I believe I could show him, that a system of Colonization, such as would be worthy of us and of him, would be better for his whole race, both for those who go, and for those who remain, for they are now swollen to such numbers, as to be AN IMPEDIMENT TO THEMSELVES. I would admonish him, that ever since he set foot on these shores, he has been a disturber of the public peace, and that there will be NO PEACE for us, or for him, UNTIL HE IS GONE. I would try to awaken his fears, by showing him, that the only alternative which the future offers him is serfdom, or extermination here, or colonization elsewhere. Let him then make his choice between them whenever that choice shall be fairly presented. For if he would look abroad, he might everywhere see, in the tremendous rush of modern civilization, that the only thing for the inferior man, or the "Man with the Hoe and the Hoecake," is TO GET OUT OF THE WAY, and happy is he who can find an asylum elsewhere.

But where can such an asylum be found?—I hear some objector enquire And this question usually proceeds from some sordid hypocrite, who is forever howling "Negro Domination," in face of the fact, that he is doing all that he can to Africanize the State; for if you probe him to the bottom, you will find that he is considering in his own mind, not when, or how, or where, can we rid ourselves of the Negro, but how is it possible FOR HIM TO GET ALONG WITHOUT HIM. In reply to the question by saying, if proper encouragement were given to Negroes to enlist in the U. S. Army, that vast numbers of them might be profitably consumed in garrisoning our tropical possessions. Or even if this were not done, our Phillipine Archipelago offers an "Open Door," wide enough, to absorb them all as landowners, and agricultural laborers. Surely this must be true, or President Grant must have been very far wrong in his estimate, that the Island of Haiti, alone, would afford ample accommodation for our whole negro population—and the Island of Haiti can any day be ours, for the asking, provided we ask in tones loud enough! Cuba, likewise, offers a broad and fruitful field for Negro Colonization, and that also is ours—but how about the "Teller" Resolution which we tacked on to our Declaration of War against Spain? I hear some faint-hearted Anti-expansionist exclaim, forgetting that WE HAVE ALREADY EXPANDED. Alas! my faint-hearted Contractionist, when you talk about such things as the "Teller" Resolution, you need expect no other answer than a ghastly smile, or a sardonic grin! And the best of all this business is, that the labor of the Negro throughout all these tropical regions, could never come in competition with that of the white-laborer here.

But again it is objected: If the total number of Negroes, in our entire country is, 9,412,250, as I have shown it to be, have they not multiplied so greatly as to make the burden, of their Deportation and Settlement, an insupportable one? This objection is always found in the mouths of those who, if

HON. FRANCIS D. WINSTON is to be believed, have had a good deal to do with multiplying them; or else it proceeds from some decrepit landlord, or other paralytic, who has used the Negro as a Crutch, so long, as to be unable to move without him. My reply to him is, that so far as numbers are concerned, the ratio between Whites and Blacks now, as compared with that of any former period in our history, is such as greatly FACILITATES THE UNDERTAKING. Thus; in 1790, when Colonization was first urged by Franklin, the figures were 3,172,006-757,208, and the ratio was 4.2 Whites to 1 Negro; in 1821, when it was last urged by Jefferson, the figures were 7,862,166-1,771,656, and the ratio was 4. Whites to 1 Negro; in 1829, when it was 4 urged by Clay, the figures were 10,537,378-2,328,642, and the ratio was 4.5 Whites to 1 Negro; in 1861, when it was urged by Lincoln, the figures were 27,001,491-2,441,830, and the ratio was 6 1 Whites to 1 Negro; in 1871, when it was favored by Grant, the figures were 33,678 362-4,880,009, and the ratio was 6.9 Whites and 1 Negro; while in 1900, by applying the established percentages, the figures will be 69,822 698 -9,412,250 and the ratio will be 7 4 Whites to 1 Negro. From this it will be seen, that the ratio of Whites to Blacks, by reason of foreign immigration—nearly all of which, because of the presence of the Negro, shuns us—has steadily, and rapidly, advanced, while at the same time the FACILITIES OF STEAM TRANSPORTATION, as well as the PER CAPITA OF WEALTH have grown in far GREATER PROPORTION. So that, if Negro Colonization WAS EVER FEASIBLE AT ANY TIME, it must be far MORE FEASIBLE NOW.

Let me repeat then that Negro Colonization IS FEASIBLE, and that all the difficulties which stand in its way, will vanish one by one, just so fast as we shall have GOTTEN OUR OWN CONSENT. That is the ONE THING NEEDFUL, for Negro Colonization is not only feasible, but IMPERATIVE. For anything, and at any cost, is preferable to the Raw-Head-and-Bloody-Bones solution of the Radical Problem, which the Democratic party has inaugurated in North Carolina, and has resolved to carry out—IF IT IS PERMITTED?—to its bitter end. In answer to, and in condemnation of a purpose and scheme, so brutalizing and adhorrent, let me once more summon the Sage of Monticello! whose memory this party insults, and whose principles it dishonors, as often as it takes his name In his Notes on Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, as covering this whole subject, has left us his written opinion, than which nothing more beautiful, or more true, can be found in the whole range of English literature: He says—

"With what execration! should that Statesman be loaded, who by permitting one half of the citizens, to trample upon the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, and destroys the morals of the one part, and the love of country of the other! For can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, which is the conviction in the minds of the people, that those liberties are the GIFT OF GOD? That they are not to be violated, but with His wrath! INDEED I TREMBLE FOR MY COUNTRY, WHEN I REFLECT, THAT GOD IS JUST! That his justice cannot sleep forever! That considering numbers and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, or an exchange of situation, is among POSSIBLE EVENTS; and that it may BECOME PROBABLE, by Supernatual interference! THE ALMIGHTY HAS NO ATTRIBUTE THAT CAN TAKE SIDES WITH US IN SUCH A CONTEST."

R. B. DAVIS.

RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!

No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Not much attention is often paid to the first symptoms of Eczema, but it is not long before the little redness begins to itch and burn. This is but the beginning, and will lead to suffering and torture almost unendurable. It is a common mistake to regard a roughness and redness of the skin as merely a local irritation; it is but an indication of a humor in the blood—of terrible Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes:

"I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me constant pain. It finally broke into a running sore, and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease, as I have been treated by some of the best physicians and have taken many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently made the Eczema worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."

Eczema is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Work of Supt. Mebane.

Dr. J. L M. Curry in his annual report to the trustees of the Peabody Fund has the following to say of Mr. C. H. Mebane, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

"I have watched Mr. Mebane's administration of his office as Superintendent of Public Instruction with keenest interest and anxiety, and have pleasure in expressing my gratification at the zeal, industry, ability and efficiency with which he has discharged the delicate and important duties. He deserves especial commendation for being just to both races and for keeping the schools independent of party politics."—Exchange.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at all drug stores.

The Most Incompetent Legislature.

Hickory Times-Mercury]

The last General Assembly had more lawyers in it than any that has assembled in the State for years. It was said they were "learned in constitutional law." Yet the courts have been busy ever since trying the legality of the laws they enacted. Many of their laws have been set aside by the courts. And they are still at it. They were more concerned, it turns out, about getting pie than they were to write just and legal laws. The truth is they did not know any better, on they would have done better. This is our excuse for them.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a rub-down invalid. Only 50 cents at all drug stores

Another Sample of Efficiency.

Democrats had much to say of the "incompetency" of the fusion legislature—the mistakes they made and lawsuits they necessitated. Well, they did make mistakes and it was necessary for the courts to decide several matters, but have you ever seen or heard of anything in the way of mistakes and consequent lawsuits to hold a light, even to the work of the "brainy men" of the recent legislature? Clerks were paid too much and the word went forth that among the first acts of the Democrats was a bill to reduce their pay. This bill was never passed, and for the "efficiency" they were paid an extra $5 at the close. Behold their "efficiency"! In giving the boundaries of a stock law they missed it the whole width of Orange county—said southeast for southwest. A man who cannot read and write could have told that difference by moonlight.—Chatham Citizen.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them: also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches Only 25c a box Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

Consumer's Guano Co.,

RALEIGH N. C.

W. S. BARNES,

General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O K" Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate

We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. 1x26

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We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules: 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction
123 Fifth Street N. E.
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Memorial Cards.

Beautifully colored Memorial Cards 14x22 inches, name of Deceased in crowns. If you have had any dear relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Memorial Co., Raleigh, N. C.

A BARGAIN.

I have a 15 horse-power engine, good as new, built by Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, which I will sell at a bargain. For price etc., address J. C. WILLIAMS, Rose Hill, N. C

TRY THE NEW HOME

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

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FREE: $20.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in almost any other reputable business college, literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Youths' Companion, an illustrated semi-monthly journal, improving in character, moral in tone, and constantly interesting and profitable to young people. Can be read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter. Full illustrated Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Asheville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 North Fryor St

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Attention!

The 1899 SOUDAN Bicycles.

A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES

3 inch drop to hanger,
Flat cranks, 2 pieces,
Sprocke,
Ball Retainers,
Felt washers.
Thumb Screw adjuster.
H & A perfect fitting ch'n.
Tool steel cones.

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Stand comparison,
Are attractive,
Are easy running,
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Are high grade,
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Wonderful value $50. We want an agent in every city or county.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful col

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ... Sept. 14, 1899.

A Populist Principle.

One by one the Populist teachings are climbing into recognition at the hands of Southern Democrats. Even the Texas Legislature condescended to tack a Populist proposition to the tail of a Democratic law. In the public weigher's bill is found the principle of the imperative mandate. After the commissioner's court has made the appointment of public weigher as provided by law, a certain per cent of the people can petition for an election in that precinct and it is mandatory on the court to order an election. The people thus have the power to vote the officer out of appointment. This principle should apply to all officers whether elective or appointive. Put all power in the hands of the people. Make public office a trust and not a private snap.—Ex.

Levy Will Introduce the Bill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Congressman Jefferson M. Levy announced today that just as soon as Congress meets he will introduce resolutions in the House withdrawing the support of this government from the Paris Exposition, on account of the Dreyfus case.

"Trust not to appearance," but put your faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which never disappoints. It is the medicine money can buy.

Exodus From Jackson Begins.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 11—There have been no new cases of yellow fever here. Hundreds of people left for the north and east, most of them purchasing tickets for Chicago and Ashville, N. C. The mayor has issued a proclamation, minimizing the danger and urging people to remain. Most of the neighboring towns have quarantined against Jackson. Governor McLaurin's family left town yesterday.

ARCH KINSAUL CAPTURED.

Taken by a Posse After Being Seriously Wounded.

Arch Kinsauls, who seriously cut and mortally wounded John Herring on the day of the public speaking at Beaman's Cross Roads last October, and who at the time was arrested and lodged in jail here, but who escaped from prison on the night of December 20th, and who since then has been secluded near the home of his father, Emerson Kinsauls in Honeycutts township, was arrested by a posse on last Sunday morning after being shot several times and seriously wounded. On last Saturday night a posse of thirty five men surrounded his father's house as sentinels of six in a squad, stationing themselves about one hundred and fifty yards from the house. They kept watch all night and continued the watch next morning but to no avail until a friend leaving the house about nine o'clock Sunday morning, noticed tracks in the road about one hundred and fifty yards from the house where a crowd had congregated, with foot-prints leading out from there in several directions, and thinking probably what it all meant, went back to the house and told kinsauls about it, who came out to make investigation for himself. After seeing the foot-prints in the road, he followed the tracks through the woods, supposedly to satisfy his curiosity, when on getting about 25 yards from the road he advanced near a squad of the watchers, and when he observed them he shot at them, whereupon they returned the fire, and as he turned and ran to make his escape, they made a charge on him, and being disabled by the wounds he was soon captured by the posse. He was armed with two pistols and a Winchester rifle. He was accompanied by a young man named Marshall Gilbert, who also was shot, but not seriously wounded. Kinsauls was literally covered with shot from his neck to the lower limbs of his body. He was taken to his father's house and a doctor summoned. The physician stated that he was critically wounded, but it could not then be determined whether or not his wounds would be fatal. He also stated that he was too ill then to be brought to prison, and advised that he be not moved until it could be known what would be the effects of his wounds. Gilbert made good his escape. There was a reward of two hundred dollars offered by the Governor and also a reward of fifty dollars offered by Sheriff Marshburn for the apprehension and arrest of Kinsauls,

Clinton Caucasian

God never made a dishonest man. Dishonest men are the product of dishonest man-made laws and institutions.—Ex.

ROUNDLAP BALE PRESS.

What the Largest Roundlap Cotton Plant in the South has Done for the Farmer.

The Huntsville Roundlap Bale Compress Plant was organized by T. W. Pratt, says the Huntsville, Ala., Mercury: "It is owned by Messrs. Pratt & Coons, and is the largest in the South.

"This plant started in operation in the fall of 1897, ginning and baling the first year 3,500 bales. Of the crop of '98 it ginned about 7,000 bales. The proprietors expect to gin and bale 14,000 bales of the present crop. The results of this system are untold in their advantages to the farmer and the shipper. This plant has reduced the cost of baling from $2.50 to $1.00 a bale.

"The farmer drives his load of cotton to the gin, and can sit on his wagon and rest ten minutes, during which time his wagon is unloaded by machinery, his cotton ginned, baled, sampled and marked and delivered into his wagon together with the seed if he prefers, he can take a storage ticket for cotton and seed and be bothered no more with his product. But these are not all the advantages. He can drive to this gin and sell his cotton, in any quantity from 100 pounds to 100 tons, at the market price, without having it ginned at all. For the small farmer, this system is the best of all. He handles his cotton crop in this manner exactly as he does his corn crop, selling in large or small quantities as he wishes money or has time to deliver."

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

FARMERS provide yourself with Pain Killer at this season of the year, when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c., may disable your hands—use it in every case of the kind, but be sure that you trust no other remedy but the old, long tried Perry Davis Pain Killer which never failed. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis.' Price 25c. and 50c.

DEWEY SAILS FOR HOME.

Last Stage of the Voyage on the Flagship Olympia.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 10.—The United States cruiser Olympia with Admiral Dewey, sailed this afternoon for New York.

Admiral Dewey has informed the committee of preparations for the reception in New York that he will arrive at New York on September 28 This would give the flagship Olympia about seventeen days for the voyage across the Atlantic. It was reported some days ago that the Olympia would stop at the Azores on the way, but there has been no confirmation of the report, and the dispatch from Gibraltar indicates that the Olympia will proceed direct to New York.

EASE AND DISEASE.

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familiar Word.

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism A vast majority of the "dis-ease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of the skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."

Browne—Henpeck gets drunk on every anniversary of his marriage.
Sadie—To celebrate it?
Browne—No. To forget it.

"You May Bend the Sapling, But Not the Tree"

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself—in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of poor blood, weak stomach or disordered liver or kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

Remember the serpent's head has to be bruised, no matter how big and black it may look.—Ram's Horn.

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1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7 That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

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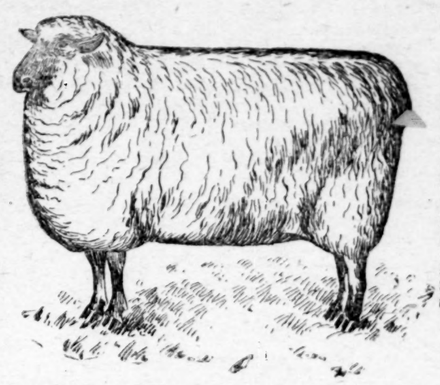

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Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 08am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 30am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 25pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	*2 32am	*4 10pm
Lv Durham	*2 00pm	*10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 25am	5 56pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 36pm
Wadesboro	5 58am	8 16pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 05am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00m'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 15pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 05am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 05am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*4 10pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	*10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 20am	7 30pm
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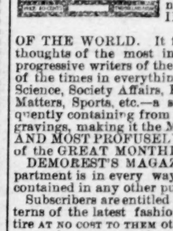

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TIME TABLE 8.

To take effect Monday June 26, 1899, at 5:30 P. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Passenger daily.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday
	P. M.	P. M.
W Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
Lv Beste	s 5 46	4 00
W LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 46
Ar Dover†	s 6 30	s 4 55
Lv Dover†	s 6 42	s 5 07
W Core Creek	f 6 54	f 5 19
Tuscarora	f 7 00	f 5 25
Clark's		
W Ar Wilmington	*12 05pm	s 5 40
Lv Newbern*	7 15	s 5 50
Ar Newbern*	7 25	
Riverdale	f 7 50	f 6 15
Croatan	f 7 53	f 6 18
Havelock	s 8 03	s 6 30
W Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 43
Wildwood	f 8 24	f 6 49
Atlantic	f 8 29	f 6 54
Ar Morehead City*	s 8 37	s 7 02
Lv Morehead City*	s 8 42	s 7 07
Atlantic Hotel		

Jobblot's Masterpiece.

BY EVAN M. JONES.

In a desultory sort of way Williston Jobblot was an artist who painted landscapes and pastoral scenes that he sold to a friendly auction goods dealer for his daily bread, which frequently was not buttered. He painted ships so cunningly that, to those who did not like ships, they looked like stone fences, and mountains so that they looked like rising fog, if one wanted egs. His trees usually were interesting puzzles that would serve for hours of contemplation, and his cows were creatures that stood as if spell-bound by the wonderful scenery about them. His rivers always had two little islands, and his boats were so evidently unseaworthy that to relieve cautious persons they were represented always as being drawn up on shore to prevent them from sinking.

Jobblot's canvases were incased in gaudy gilt frames, and were to be found mostly on the walls of boarding houses, where they inspired terror in the minds of delinquent boarders. Many a boarder in arrears has been known to settle his bill and depart in haste, under the mental strain of Jobblot's paintings. Therefore, for Jobblot, but he did not know it, were treasures laid up in Heaven.

Jobblot's studio was a six by four room on the top floor of a humble dwelling, on the east side of town. He might have lived in the country, where a wealthy relative had a vacant old hou e, which was at the disposal of his poor relations; but Jobblot preferred the city, where he could live in an art atmosphere.

It was a sorted in some quarters that Jobblo was not an artist at all, but a mechanical genius who had invented a machine which, on the pressure of a button, painted the pictures which he produced as his own, and that when he prefected it he would become immeasurably wealthy. But a glance in his studio dispelled that idea. A lounge, a table and fragments of some chairs were all the furniture, and in the centre of the room stood a tall easel, supporting a piece of canvas, which usually concealed Jobblot at work on his woodland, meadow and mountain scenes. The visitor looked at the walls in vain for completed examples of Jobblot's skill, because they were taken to the auction shop of his friend as soon as they were finished, and the only visible evidence of their being was what food was left over from the last meal.

The artist was a thin featured man, who affected a Van Dyke beard. To see him trudge through the street with a fresh painting to the auction shop, was a pathetic sight, and his friend the auctioneer was always willing to accept his work and to pay spot cash for it.

"I have another painting, Mr. Flagg," was Jobblot's stereotyped formula, upon introducing a new set of trees, water and cows, and Mr. Flagg would glance at the canvas and say:

"This is the second one in two weeks, Mr. Jobblot. You are working very hard now. But it is equal to the last one. Will ten dollars pay you for your trouble?"

And Jobblot would answer in the affirmative and pocket the money. Then he would invite Flagg to have a cigar, and Flagg would select two for a quarter, and the deal would be completed.

One day Flagg said to Jobblot: "I notice the price of paint has gone down; will that make a difference in the value of your pictures?"

Jobblot earnestly explained that talent, not paint, made a picture, and no matter how cheap paint might become, talent never could be cheapened.

"That's what I thought," said the auctioneer; "but I wanted to be sure, so as to explain it to my customers, in case they haggled."

Jobblot had a friend to whom he confided everything but his poverty. She was an artist, with whom he became acquainted in Central Park, where she went frequently to sketch still life from nature. Like Jobblot, her specialty was landscapes. He used to take his canvas and easel to the park; but when she was there he used them rarely, preferring, he said, to watch her deft manipulation of colors. Sometimes both easels would be left standing idle while the couple sat beneath a tree and talked of art, and other matters. Miss Styles had exhibited in shows and had sold her paintings, and once she had been mentioned in the art columns of an afternoon newspaper as "a young woman whose work will be heard from in the future." Jobblot occasionally wondered when as much would be said of him. His imagination at times was quite strong.

Jobblot one day fell ill. He had just commenced a meadow scene, and he was obliged to leave it on the easel, incomplete. A physician, whom his landlady summoned, said he had typhoid fever, and the landlady asked him whether he had any friends. Jobblot mentioned Flagg and Miss Styles, and the landlady sent for both. Flagg called, but Jobblot was asleep, and he took advantage of the chance to make a careful inventory of the room, anticipating an auction sale of a deceased artist's effects. He did not include the painting, because it was unfinished.

When Miss Styles called, Jobblot was awake and they had a quiet talk together. He was obliged to acknowledge his poverty. He mourned because he could not work and complete his picture, which, he said, was continually calling to him. Miss Styles tried to encourage him, and told him he would soon be well and busy again with his brush and paints.

The next time Miss Styles called Jobblot was in delirium and continually talked of his picture. He imagined it was finished, and that it had been pronounced one of the greatest of its kind. Miss Styles listened to him in sympathetic silence, and then, sitting before the canvas, she began to paint. She became so much interested in her labor that it was near evening when she left. She returned on the following morning, and all that day she divided her time between Jobblot and the painting, and under her hands both progressed favorably. Jobblot was still delirious, and Miss Styles was careful, during his lucid spells, to keep him in ignorance of her work.

For three or four days succeeding Miss Styles nursed Jobblot and worked on the picture, and finally it was completed. The same afternoon Jobblot awoke from his delirium and again began to worry about the painting.

"I am very anxious," he said to Miss Styles, "to get to work on it."

"But you have finished it," said she.

Jobblot looked at her in a surprised way, and she turned the picture toward him.

"See," said she; "it is finished."

Jobblot seemed dazed.

"Don't you remember working on it?" asked Miss Styles.

Jobblot assured her he had no such recollection, and Miss Styles told him that every day during his delirious period he had risen from his bed and labored on his painting.

"I must have been hypnotized," he said.

At any rate, there stood the picture, and Jobblot said it was the best one he had ever produced.

"Flagg will have to pay something for that," he declared.

"Flagg," said Miss Styles, "won't get it. It will go to the Exhibition."

"Do you really think it good enough for that?" asked the delighted Jobblot.

"Certainly," said Miss Styles. "Let me manage this."

Jobblot was agreeable to the proposition. While they were preparing the painting to be sent to the Exhibition, Flagg entered.

"Oh!" said the auctioneer; "so you've finished the picture? Seems to me, though I'm no judge, you've put a few fancy touches to it."

"Yes," said Jobblot, "I have."

"Fancy touches don't mean fancy prices, do they?" inquired Flagg, anxiously.

"In this instance they do," answered Miss Styles.

"Yes," assented Jobblot, "and before I send it to you I'm going to exhibit it. I'm quite proud of this painting, but I'm not going to ask you to pay much for it."

* * * * * * *

In the exhibition "A Jersey Meadow," by Williston Jobblot, was adjudged by the critics to be one of the noble paintings of the year, and at the close it was sold for $1000.

"I wish," said Flagg when he learned of Jobblot's good fortune and fame, "I hadn't sold you other pictures so cheap. But I didn't appreciate their value, especially as you didn't ask much for them. If I get any of them back I'll know what to charge for them."

"So shall I," said Jobblot.

But Jobblot did not have to peddle any more paintings to the auctioneer. Shortly after the sale of his masterpiece his wealthy relative died and left him much money and the vacant country seat. So he and Miss Styles were married. They fitted up the country place, and there they spend the summer months in delightful ease. Mrs. Jobblot continues to paint; but Jobblot has not sold another painting to Flagg, nor has he exhibited again. —New York Press.

NOVEL FIRE ESCAPE.

Sliding Eight Stories Down a Hollow Spiral at the Rate of One a Second.

A test was made at noon a few days ago, of the new fire escape erected by the United States Printing Company at its plant in Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati. Three hundred employes from the seven floors of the shop were shot through the big steel tube at the rate of sixty a minute. At a given signal men and women ran to the windows connecting with the fire escape and threw themselves upon the winding incline. The building was emptied in five minutes, without a casualty.

The test was made with the co-operation of the fire department. The fire escape is cylindrical in form, six feet in diameter, and made of sheet steel. It is erected alongside the building, and connected with a window on each floor by a steel approach leading to an opening in the cylinder. In the centre of the fire escape rises a three-inch standpipe. At the level of each floor a hose plug is attached. By this arrangement, and a ladder running up the outside of the fire escape, the use of ladders and water towers is obviated, the firemen working direct from the fire escape.

The person fleeing from the fire steps into it, sits down, folds his arms and lets go. The escape does the rest. The steel incline, smooth as glass, is slightly curved to fit the body. The person goes flying round and round the central standpipe. When the bottom is reached he shoots out an open door. On the day of the trial two men stood at the opening and caught each person as he slid out, helping him to land on his feet. There was no discomfort except a possible tendency to seasickness. A baby or an infirm person could be put in the fire escape from an eighth floor, and either would land at the bottom without injury.

Of the 300 who tried it many were girls. Only one was affected seriously. She fainted at the start, and went down an inert body, yet did not suffer a bruise, and was quickly revived when she reached terra firma.

Carrying the Mail in Africa.

The mail service of to-day in the new countries of Southwest Africa is naturally primitive in nature, but it is the best that can be employed under existing circumstances. The natives do the work acceptably. They wander from one station to another, deliver the mail intrusted to them and pick up other packages for further distribution. A basket, carried on the head or on the back, is the postman's receptacle for his postal responsibilities. The few white men employed in this service make the work easier by carrying the mail in two bags of equal weight, suspended from the ends of a pole swung across the shoulder. The only available means of transporting the mail across the desert is on the back of the camel, whose wonderful powers of endurance enable him alone to accomplish the task. For weeks the camel can plod along the glowing sand, without a drop of water, in the torrid heat, and loaded with hundreds of pounds of shipments. He travels with tremendous speed, covering the main postal route between Tuggurt and Biskra, Algeria, in something like nine hours —a distance of 123.75 miles.

Tornado Caused Consolidation.

A tornado plays some queer pranks occasionally, but this is probably the first time it brought about the consolidation of rival papers. Before the Wisconsin cyclone there were two papers at New Richmond. The plants of both were piled. Now they have united their interests and the town has but one paper.

FARM TOPICS

Empty Brood Combs.

Empty brood combs should be examined every few days, to see if the wax worm is not at work. A cool, dry cellar is a good place to keep them, but if they become infested, give them to the bees at once. If you have no swarms to occupy them, place them under strong colonies so that the bees will be compelled to pass through them.

Milk For Making Growth.

The milk of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows averages higher in butter fats than that of the larger breeds. But this richest milk is by no means the best for babies, and those who, in mistaken kindness, order pure Jersey milk, find that it needs to be largely diluted with water or it will curdle in the stomach. The milk is too rich is the reason why so many babies sicken when fed on cow's milk. The milk from a mother's breast has less casesine and fats than that from a cow. Even for the calf the milk from its dam is generally too rich. It will fatten the calf, but it will be at the expense of growth. One reason, perhaps, why the Jersey breed is undersized is because its calves are for a time allowed to suck undiluted milk from their dams until their digestion is injured.

The Dairy Farm.

If it is regarded as advisable to purchase a farm for the future keeping of the herd, the land should be selected with an eye single to the purpose for which it is intended. A dairy farm should naturally consist of good land, but all good lands are not suitable for the establishment and maintenance of a dairy. The soil should be selected with a view to its superiority and fitness for grain and grasses. There should be purity and plentifulness of a constant supply of running water. If possible a fall of running water should be secured that would supply sufficient water on the premises, and could be conducted to a tank by means of a hydraulic ram. This would be more economical and satisfactory than a windmill or pump. An abundance of clean, pure water is absolutely essential in every department of a first-class dairying establishment. Quite a number of dairy herds are managed without any farm annex, and whether or not this feature is to be added is for the owner to determine in figuring out his best interests or wishes.—Atlanta Journal.

Look Out For Potato Larva.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of the potato beetles early in spring there will be a good many potato hills stripped before farmers are aware. Each female beetle lays 1000 eggs before she dies, and as these are on the under side of the leaf to keep them dry, they are unnoticed despite their bright yellow color until the larva hatch out and begin their work on the leaves. The larva keep in the sunlight as much as possible, though at night they cuddle down in the crevices between stalk and branch and in wet weather hide under the leaves. In a bright sunshiny day the progeny of one beetle will strip a good many hills, so that their product will not be worth much. There will be some fair sized potatoes grown under these stripped hills, but the tubers will be deficient to starch, and will be salvy or watery when cooked instead of mealy as a cooked potato should be. It is the leaves which supply the starch to the potato, and wherever leaves are destroyed by any cause the potatoes will be poor, as the farmer did not gain anything by mowing down his potato tops as soon as he found potato larva working on them.

Feeding Young Chickens.

During the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours after hatching young chickens require no feeding. During the instant in which the chick makes its final effort to push out of the shell it swallows a portion of the egg, which nature, in one of its wise ways, has placed there for the chicken, and the little fellow is fully supplied for his first day and a half's advent into his new life.

For the first few days there can be given no better food to the young chicks than stale bread steeped in milk. All fook given for the first few weeks should be cooked. Granulated oats, with the hull removed, make one of the best feeds known for young chickens. Coarsely ground meal, mixed with a little bran, and cooked so as to crumble nicely, is also good and easily obtained. Young chickens also require meat and green food in some shape. A good plan is to boil a piece of fresh beef until well done and cut up a small quantity each day and mix with the bread. In the absence of beef fresh, soft bones can be ground with a bone cutter, or beat up finely with a hammer, and fed at intervals of every two or three days. Some dealers keep on hand supplies of ground bone for feeding young chicks. The green food can be prepared by cutting wheat, barley or oats and clipping it up fine. The chicks will eat it greedily. There should at all times be a constant supply of such food as chickens would likely obtain through the assistance of the old mother hen if allowed to run at large on well kept premises, where a variety of all these things could be had. Under such conditions the meat supply is furnished by the old hen constantly scratching for bugs and worms. It is from such a source that the muscle and bone is formed, without which no chicken can thrive and attain size.

The finely ground sand scattered over the runs will furnish all the grit needed as grinders in the craw for rendering the food in digestible shape.—Atlanta Journal.

How to Go Upstairs.

A physician who declares that but very few people know how to walk upstairs properly, gives these instructions: Usually a person will tread on the ball of his foot in taking each step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. In walking upstairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any particular muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The man who goes upstairs with a spring you may be sure is no philosopher, or, at least, his reasoning has not been directed to that subject.—Bournemouth Directory.

It was thought that the giraffe was near extinction, but a great herd of them has been discovered on the Sobat River, a tributary of the White Nile.

Some industrial individual has ascertained that most of the great men of the world have had blue eyes.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Pat 'em on the Back.

The newspaper that does not lead in the work of molding public opinion, but waits until public opinion is almost moldy before expressing it, is of little moral worth to its community. A newspaper publisher should be wide-awake to the best interests of his neighborhood. He should be a leader, not a tail-ender. If he sees what would be best for the people, he should say so, and in every such case, he would say so only——

Well, maybe some of his readers think differently and would "stop the paper" or, at least, their part of it, if he were to speak out. There are so many superannuated ditto marks in every town who are opposed to anything new or different. Their purpose in life is simply to ditto mark everything that has been and oppose all that hasn't been. And they are always quite sure they represeated the almost unanimous opinion of the clear-thinking people of their town. But if they can be made to know that they are not "the whole thing," they are willing to make any changes to keep on the popular side.

It is difficult to understand how any reasonably intelligent editor can refrain from espousing the cause of road improvement. Yet many of them do, because they fear it will divide their patronage to do otherwise.

As a matter of fact, a newspaper should reflect more than one man's opinion. It should reflect the neighborhood opinion. It is not honest to compel the editor to fight the battles alone. The people should fight the people's battles. Correspondence should be invited, leading men should be interviewed. There should be symposiums of opinion. Who can estimate the moral strength of a "lift" like the following from one of the foremost citizens of Winston, N. C., to the editor of the Journal of that place:

"Editor Journal—Your able editorials, agitating a move for good roads, is certainly on the right line. You cannot be too earnest and persistent in such an effort. Keep right it it. Get your brother editors to join you in the move. Jointly press and push the matter even to the extent of being called 'cranks.' It is a move that is bound to prove popular in the near future. Common horse sense argues its prime necessity. Additional ocular proofs are not needed. It is a matter in which all, who care for the material progress and advancement of their section, are interested."

The world is always quick enough to censure, but it is usually slow to commend. The friends of the good roads movement should brace up every newspaper that is espousing the good roads cause. The tongues of type are many, and many are they who listen unto them. Let us help them to speak aright.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Not a Recent Agitation.

The good roads movement in this country is not of recent origin, as many who are following and agitating it may think. In the earlier part of the century an agitation for good roads was kept up for nearly fifty years, and had among its leaders such men as Henry Clay and John Calhoun. This movement resulted in the Government taking a sufficient interest in it to provide for a national turnpike through the leading Eastern cities to those in the West. About the time the movement was well under way, the railroads, as means of transportation, became so prominent as to cause the road work to stop. Railroad building has practically reached its limit in this country now, though there will be extensions of the system gradually, but the good roads movement which they stopped in the earlier days is now receiving fresh impetus from the lessons that good steel highways have taught the people, and because of the necessity of good highways as feeders to the immense railroad systems of the country. Instead of having one kind of good road to the detriment of the other, it is very probable that the work of the League of American Wheelmen, in conjunction with the Farmers' National Congress and other agricultural organizations, will result in the work of road building being taken up where it was left off some years ago and completed as far as the necessities of the country demand. To do this will require millions of dollars and much patient effort, but the good roads agitators are confident that they can convince the legislators and the people that improved highways are an economic necessity.

The Anti-Rut Agitation in Brief.

Good roads, like good streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they economize time and force in transportation of products, reduce wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles, and enhance the market value of real estate.

Those localities where good roads have been built are becoming richer, more prosperous and more thickly settled, while those which do not possess these advantages in transportation are either at a standstill or are becoming poorer and more sparsely settled.

Life on a farm often becomes, as a result of "bottomless roads," isolated and barren of social enjoyments and pleasures, and country people in some communities suffer such great disadvantage that ambition is checked, energy weakened, and industry paralyzed.

The good roads movement is making progress in Illinois. A series of district conventions, each embracing several counties, will be held throughout the State in September, under the auspices of the State and Inter-State Good Roads Association. At each of these a sample road will be built by an expert engineer, road making machinery shown, and addresses made.

The difference between good and bad roads is often equivalent to the difference between profit and loss. Good roads have a money value to farmers as well as a political and social value, and leaving out convenience, comfort, social and refined influences, which good roads always enhance, and looking at them only from the "almighty dollar" side, they are found to pay handsome dividends each year.

Interesting statistics in reference to the migration of the Jews have just been published in London. There are now four and a half millions of Jews in Russia, over a million in Austria, 150,000 in England and 930,000 in the United States. This indicates a gradual growth for England and the states, for in the beginning of the century there were only 14,000 Jews in England and 1,000 in the United States. The increase of the race in the English-speaking countries about agrees with its diminution in the east.

ALL ON AN ACRE.

What a Farmer Made on One Acre in Strawberries.

I had one acre of fair land which had been yielding something over half a bag of cotton to the acre. In 1897 I determined to raise strawberries on it under intensive culture and see what I could do, trying my level best.

The land had been in cotton that summer. Cowpeas would have been much better. As soon as the cotton was picked, about October 15th, I cut off the stalks, plowed the land well, hauled on 50 loads of stable manure and all the ashes I had, broadcasted all evenly and turned under shallow.

I then ran off the lot in lands 4 1-2 feet wide. To each land I set 3 rows of plants, rows one foot apart, plants one foot apart in row. This left a walkway 2 1-2 feet wide between each set of three rows.

The plants grew finely. One light working was all the attention they got till the following February. I then top dressed them with 600 lbs. fertilizer net in potash, scattered pine straw evenly around and between them as a mulch.

In April I gathered and sold 2,200 quarts of splendid berries, which netted 8c on an average—$176 for the acre. Not bad for the first crop.

As soon as the berries were off and during the following summer, I cultivated shallow but thoroughly, the walkway with a horse cultivator, the space between the plants with hoes.

The following October I scattered about 50 bushels of ashes around and between the plants, and over these 30 loads of stable manure, taking pains not to smother the plants. Again in February I applied six weight fertilizer rich in potash and pulled out every weed as they came. No work was needed as the stable manure, now well beaten down by rain, took its place.

The crop of berries, large as pullet eggs, was tremendous. I believe that I should have made a little fortune on that acre if I had not last spring have struck the most unprofitable strawberry season ever seen. I shipped and sold locally from that blessed acre a long ways over 10,000 quarts, exactly how many I do not know, as it kept me hustling too fast to keep accounts. Nor do I know exactly what they netted me. The madam started out to keep the accounts straight, but she got things tangled.

All that I know is that at the end of the picking she had $506.10, all of which, and a little more we could trace, came from that crop of strawberries.

I have plowed up that acre and put in peas, preparatory to planting in strawberries again this fall. I have two acres planted last winter for spring of 1900. The varieties we planted were Clyde and Brandywine.

New Orleans's Water Ballast.

"The report that the cruiser New Orleans is dangerously topheavy," said an old sea captain now in the government short service, "seems to have grown out of the fact that her water ballast was a trifle light. The remedy is simply letting in more water, and the incident is chiefly valuable as showing the immense superiority of American-built ships. Water ballast on a modern war vessel is a good joke. Ballasting is a corrective measure intended to overcome too much buoyancy. If a ship is properly constructed it oughtn't to be overbuoyant and oughtn't to need ballast of any kind. The presence of such a thing is conclusive evidence that the designer made a mistake in his calculations. Every inch of an armed cruiser should be occupied by something useful, and the space taken up by the water tanks is dead waste. The New Orleans, as you will remember, was built by the Armstorngs for the Brazilian service, and while she is a fine craft, she is distinctly inferior technically to those constructed in this country. None of the American-made ships carries a pint of water-ballast."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It is unpleasant news to near that Loch Leven, the most romantic among the lawe of Scotland, is in danger of becoming covered with an obnoxious weed, which is spreading in an alarming manner, to the dismay of all concerned in the fishing interests of the loch. For some two years past the presence of this member of the anacharis tribe of water plants has been known, but no satisfactory explanation of the method by which it found its way into the waters has yet been arrived at. One ingenious authority has expressed the opinion that it was introduced with some goldfish which were purchased and turned out into the loch. The fish were bought from hawkers, in globes, in which it was supposed there were supplies of this foreign weed. Others assert that it was bought into the vicinity by an American timber ship. Be this as it may, the inconvenience to which the ever-increasing masses of weed give rise is very considerable. Anglers and others are viewing with keen interest the steps that are being taken to destroy the encroaching plant.

Offenses Against a Kaiser.

Offenses against Kaiser Wilhelm's dignity in the one year, 1898, were punished, taken altogether, with 2,000 years of imprisonment, according to the Nuremberger Zeitung.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Disposing of Him.

"This man is too belligerent to suit me," said the German emperor thoughtfully. "He's always ridiculing the idea of peace and declaring that war is inevitable. He is stirring things up altogether too much." "Couldn't you get him out of the country for a while?" "That's a good idea. I'll send him to the peace conference."—Washington Star.

A Close Question.

Dick—Isn't it always good to have a close friend? Jack—Not always. Suppose you want a loan for a few days. Do you think a close friend would be the one to approach?

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

—If money talks it ought to be hard to give the waiter a quiet tip.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

—It's very easy to spot the summer girl. She's freckled.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

—A woman likes to be up-to-date in everything except her age.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1895.

Big Money in Fancy Strawberries.

Our free publications tell how to make it. C. P. Co., Strawberry Specialists, Kittrel, N.C.

—Most young artists do their best drawing on the "old man."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—One way to take a dude's part is to muss his hair.

Judge Foote is County Judge

At Wynne, Ark. His daughter, Miss Sallie Foote, says: "My papa has used Wintersmith's Chill Cure for over 10 years in our family. One of my sisters had Chills for two years and one bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure cured her." Address ARTHUR PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—The negotiations for Irish Home Rulers' unifing will probably be futile.

Fifty Cents Will Stop Your Scratching.

Whether it is from tetter, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, or any other skin trouble, use Tetterine, and accept no substitute, claimed by the dealer to be "just as good." Nothing else is just as good. If your druggist can't supply you, send 50c. in stamps to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., for a box postpaid.

—England has a phenomenal new artillery gun that shoots over 15 miles.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—Ex-Senator Smith, of New Jersey, is now in Berlin.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Aluminum in the Kitchen.

A recent investigation in Germany of the suitability of aluminum for cooing utensils raises the question whether any danger attends the use of such vessels. While aluminum is but slightly affected by weak acids when they are pure, it is rapidly attacked in the presence of sodium chloride by sulphur dioxide, acetic acid, and even alum. But says Science, it remains a mooted question whether the amount dissolved would do injury to the system. Experiments indicate that aluminum salts have a somewhat detrimental effect on digestion; yet on the other hand, alum water is often beneficial to health.

Then She Thought.

Mrs. Grimes—Mr. Gushwell was real good, wasn't he? Relict of Departed Politician—Yes; but one thing I didn't like, what he said about Tom having filled every office in the gift of the people. Tom was no beggar; whatever he got he paid for."—Boston Transcript.

Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers. 50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

A defense of the view that the new century begins with 1900 seems to have simmered down to the statement that our present system of designating the years is not like another system used by certain persons for certain other purposes; and that if that other system had been extended, as it should have been, to the naming of years, the new century would begin twelve months before it really will. All this is undoubtedly true, but, what pray, has it to do with the case as it is? Facts are one thing; might-have-been's and should-be's are another, and failure to distinguish between the two leads to much waste of time and temper. Beyond question, "1899" means the one thousand eight hundred and ninety-ninth year of the Christian era, and the next to the last year of the nineteenth century. Beyond question, too, 1900 will close that century and 1901 will start the next one. We are not denying that to have had a year 0 would have been a good idea, but we do assert that no such year was ever recognized, and that none ever can be without changing every date in all our modern literature, historical and other. And that would be a terrible bother, not to be seriously contemplated by any sane man.

The Price of Cotton

Is very uncertain. While an epidemic in cotton fields and interference with gathering crop, Dr. King's Chill Tonic pleasant to take, cures all kinds. No loss of time. Brewster, Sweetser & Dunn Co., Charlotte, N. C. All dealers sell it. 50c. Cure guaranteed.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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Mr. D. E. Wilkinson, of Ridgeville, N. C., Says:

RIDGEVILLE, N. C., July 6, 1899.

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PRIMITIVE CHRONOLOGY.

In Mexico Months Are Named After the Arrival of Birds.

The most primitive method in chronology is that which enables man to orient himself in the world of time by associating particular durations with vicissitudes of weather, with seasonal aspects of vegetation, and with the constantly changing sights and sounds of the animal world, says Popular Science Monthly. In the calendar of the Crees, for example, we find such designations as "duck-month," "frog-moon," "leaf-moon," "berries-ripe month," "buffalo-rutting moon," "leaves entirely changed," "leaves in the trees," "fish-catching moon," "moon that strikes the earth cold," "coldest moon," "ice-thawing moon," "eagles-seen moon." So in the calendars of Central America and Mexico the months are named variously after the arrival of birds, the blossoming of flowers, the blowing of winds, the return of mosquitoes and the appearances of fishes. The Greeks constantly used the movements of birds to mark the seasons; the arrival of the swallow and kite were thus noted. Hesiod tells us how the cry of the crane signaled the departure of winter, while the sitting of the pleiades gave notice to the plowman when to begin his work. The Incas called Venus "the hairy," on account of the brightness of her rays, just as the Peruvians named her the "eight-hour torch," or "the twilight lamp," from the time of her shining.

Two Interesting Relics.

Two most interesting historical relics associated with the names of Sir John Franklin and Admiral Keppel are about to be sold in London. One of these is the collection of Arctic flowers which was made by the distinguished explorer in 1821-23, and presented by him to the widow of Joseph Smith of Shortgrove, Essex, who was for some time private secretary to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt. Since the death of Mrs. Smith, in 1847, the book has been in the possession of her son, the late Rev. J. J. Smith, formerly fellow and tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, and his family. The other relic is a damask table cloth and set of dinner napkins which were manufactured by order of the late Lord Thomond, and first used by him at a dinner party which was given in honor of a victory won by Admiral Keppel in China in 1779. In the centre of the table-loth and napkins is a medel of the admiral's vessel, together with the inscription, "Keppel and Honors. 1779."—London News.

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